

# INTERIOR JOURNAL.

VOL. I.

## THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED IN  
STANFORD, KENTUCKY,  
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

OFFICE—SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET, (D. STANFORD.)

HILTON & CAMPBELL, Proprietors.

TERMS—Two Dollars per Year in Advance.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor Leslie says, concerning the State debt proper—"our finances are in a most healthy and prosperous condition." The bonds outstanding and unredeemed, Oct., 10th, 1872, amounted to \$866,394, and the means at command to liquidate the indebtedness amount to \$2,420,392.72. Of the bonds that were due Oct., 10th, 1872, the end of the fiscal year, only \$90,000 are unpaid.

### REVENUE PROPER.

A deficiency of \$365,355.67 appears in the revenue proper; the sum expended exceeding the sum collected by that amount. One cause of this large deficiency is that many debts which should have been paid in 1871 were not paid till 1872, owing to the deficiency in 1871. It is estimated that by the 10th Oct., 1873 the deficit will amount to \$717,355.77. So large a deficiency has been caused by the failure of the Legislature to provide for such expenditure. It is recommended that sufficient of the sinking fund to pay off the bonds of the State be converted into five-twenty gold-bearing bonds, and that the remainder of that fund be used for the purpose of the Revenue Proper, except 5 cents on the \$100 of taxable property.

### STATE CHARTERS.

The sum of \$3,143,776.77 has been paid out, in the aggregate, since and including 1869, on the two blind asylums, blind asylums, deaf and dumb asylums, feeble minded institutions, penitentiary, criminal prosecutions, juries, idiots, printing house for the blind, conveyance of inmates and convicts, house of reform,

### TURPKIE STOCK.

The \$29,847.45 of dividends received last year by the State on its turnpike stock, shows the wisdom of repealing the law for the sale of said stock. The dividends amount to more than 15 percent, on the sum for which the stock was about to be sold. The stock cost the state \$2,716,394.80. The present management of the roads is not yielding the State a fair return on its stock; it is recommended that a "Commissioner of Turnpike Stock" be appointed whose duty it shall be to "oversee the entire government and conduct of the companies."

### BEDROOM BOOKS.

The cost of these books for the clerk's offices has steadily increased, until in 1872 it amounted to \$24,638.58. Something should be done to limit this expense.

### CRIMINAL LAW AND COURTS.

Organized violence has greatly diminished and the Legislature is recommended to make additional provision to detect and punish Ku Klux violations of law. The costs of criminal prosecution for 1872 largely exceed those for 1871. This is the result not so much of increase of crime as lack of time to try the cases. In making up the docket the clerks are compelled so to arrange it as to allow not more than half the time necessary to try the Commonwealth cases. Thus the docket becomes deranged, and clients and witnesses are compelled to submit to expensive and vexatious delays. The pressure of Commonwealth business brings about the continuance of criminal causes upon slight grounds, resulting in delay of trial and often in the escape of the guilty, through the removal or death of witnesses. "Thus," says the Governor, "the criminal jurisprudence of the State is brought into disrepute among the people, and the more reckless of them resort for redress of their supposed grievances to the formation of vigilance committees and other unlawful combinations."

The criminal prosecutions in 1872 cost the State \$234,966.45, a sum greater than the combined salaries of all the officers paid from the public treasury. Of this sum juries received \$113,566.03; the remainder going to witnesses and other costs of prosecution. At the State pays no cost except in cases of felony, the 536 cases of felony tried in this Commonwealth in 1872 cost the enormous sum of \$234,966.46, a fraction under \$450 for each prosecution! "This is an appalling exhibition of the cost of administering the criminal laws," and that too, when hundreds go unwhipped of justice." By constitutional limitation the present number of circuit court judicial districts cannot be increased till the State has a population of 1,500,000. There being no evidence of that population in the State no increase in the number of districts is recommended. The institution of criminal courts to hold three terms in the counties where established, is the remedy recommended. It is also recommended that it be made the duty of each County Attorney to assist

STANFORD, LINCOLN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1873.

NO. 45.

the Commonwealth's Attorney in the prosecution of criminal cases, to be paid by per cent. of the fines and forfeitures. The deduction from the Commonwealth's Attorney's earnings to be made up from the public treasury.

**TAXATION FOR EDUCATION.**

The constitutional power of the Legislature to grant to local communities and municipalities the right, after an affirmative vote of the citizens, to subscribe stock to corporations admits of grave doubt, though an unbroken line of decisions, from *Sherman vs. Mayfield* and *Lexington Railroad* in 1872 to the recent case of *Shelby County Court vs. the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad Company*, affirms the existence of that power. Whilst he will not call in question the constitutional power of the Legislature to grant the power above referred to, nor will ignore the precedents that have been set, the Governor advises the Legislature to be very cautious in granting such powers. He agrees that the majority should be limited to the ordinary function of government, and that it is exceedingly dangerous when it invades the rights of property and votes away the fruits of honest toil under plan of developing the country. "Can any number of men be rightfully empowered to encumber their neighbor's property for a third or half of its value, in order to build a railroad? If so then is property held by a frail tenure indeed."

The great industrial exposition to take place in May in the city of Vienna, Austria, is receiving the attention of all civilized nations. It is recommended that the General Assembly take such steps as may be necessary to secure a representation of the products of Kentucky at that exposition.

### THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The governor recommends the establishment of a bureau for the collection and preservation of vital, social, and physical as well as political statistics.

The importance of such a bureau is recognized throughout the civilized world, not only through it can the exact status

of any country be determined, but it is demanded by the best interests of society.

They form a numerous class of our citizens, sharing with us in civil and political rights, upon whom too, we are largely dependent for carrying on the industry, especially the agriculture of the State; and just in proportion as they are left in ignorance and vice, or improved in morals and intelligence, by the discipline of a suitable system of education, they will become to the Commonwealth, on the one hand, an inexhaustable source of pampered and eroding, on the other, a useful part of our population.

**THE PENITENTIARY.**

As no scheme has been presented for uniform action nor the terms stated upon which we are invited to participate, no recommendation is made concerning the Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

### EDUCATION.

In the age in which we live, alike distinguished for its achievements in science and the arts and for the advancement of learning and the general diffusion of knowledge, the subject of education has almost of necessity not only become matter of deepest interest to society, but claims and receives the protection and fostering care of government.

From 1850 to Oct., 1872, the excess of expenses over earnings by the penitentiary has been \$3,36,337.72. The Turnpike system pursued in Ohio is recommended. By this plan the Wardens will be paid a certain salary and have no pecuniary interest in the labor of the convicts. In Ohio the penitentiary pays a revenue to the State.

### STATE HOUSE OF REFORM.

The buildings were completed last September and ready for inmates. It is intended to receive there only juvenile delinquents.

### CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Eastern and Western Lunatic Asylums, Feeble-minded Institute, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and the Asylum for the Blind are in a gratifying condition. These institutions consume more than one-third of the revenue of the State, yet a generous and sympathizing people have borne the burden without a murmur. It will be necessary to enlarge the accommodations for lunatics, as many of them could not be taken at Asylums but have been kept in the jails. Inadequate provisions has also been made for the idiots. There are idiotic colored persons who should be provided for.

### MILITIA.

It is necessary to amend the militia law so as to secure a more efficient citizen soldiery. The occurrences of the past years make the necessity manifest.

### NECROLOGY.

An eloquent tribute is paid to the memory of Hon. Garrett Davis. The death of Hon. James McCampbell, of Jessamine, is announced.

### INSURANCE.

Attention is called to the fact that in equity, if not in law, the State may be held to guarantee the safe-keeping and proper application of the funds which, by law, insurance companies are allowed to deposit in the treasury. These funds are not cash but consist of mortgages on what is said to be unimderunder estate, the remainder going to witnesses and other costs of prosecution. At the State pays no cost except in cases of felony, the 536 cases of felony tried in this Commonwealth in 1872 cost the enormous sum of \$234,966.46, a fraction under \$450 for each prosecution!

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the Commonwealth's Attorney in the prosecution of criminal cases, to be paid by per cent. of the fines and forfeitures. This deduction from the Commonwealth's Attorney's earnings to be made up from the public treasury.

**RAILROADS.**

Healthy progress has been made in this

### WHAT THE SEARROWS CHIRP.

It will be your duty to make such enactments as will cure any defects discovered in the workings of our school laws, so as to render them more efficient in securing instruction to every part of the State. The success which the system has attained in the past is doubtful, in a great degree, attributable to the perseverance and industry with which our Superintendents, traversing the State, have in person urged its claims upon the people; and this means of securing further strength to the cause ought not to be allowed to cease. In order to defray the expenses necessarily incurred in accomplishing a thorough survey of the State, as well as to supply clerical force needed in the office, I recommend an increase of the compensation allowed by law to the Superintendent.

I most respectfully again call your attention to the recommendation made in my last annual message on the subject of organizing a system of education for our colored population. The education of this race is not a duty of charity alone, but is demanded by the best interests of society. They form a numerous class of our citizens, sharing with us in civil and political rights, upon whom too, we are largely dependent for carrying on the industry, especially the agriculture of the State; and just in proportion as they are left in ignorance and vice, or improved in morals and intelligence, by the discipline of a suitable system of education, they will become to the Commonwealth, on the one hand, an inexhaustable source of pampered and eroding, on the other, a useful part of our population.

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**THE FASHIONS.**

EVENING DRESSES.

Elaborate dresses for dinner-parties, the opera, and receptions are found in abundance at the modistes, at this season.

White faille dresses are especially in favor.

We have mentioned the beautiful colored embroidery which forms the garniture for these. Many are entirely white, and are trimmed with China crimp flowers, overskirt, and watered ribbon sashes as pure as snow. Another tasteful combination that is always in favor is a trimming of black lace and pink roses on white silk. A notable dress of this kind, just completed, is creamy white faille, made with a half-train. There are five narrow ruffles on the three front broadsides, and two wide flounces with black velvet binding on the back. A round, wrinkled apron is finished by a very deep flounce of black lace, headed by a garland of roses, and the same flounce of lace is arranged in three rows to form a long overskirt behind, where it is ornamented with branches of roses.

**AMONG THE SMALL ITEMS.**

that go to make up "style" in dress trimmings are bridle piping or flat bindings nearly an inch wide on the edge of the flounce.

If two shades of one color appear in a dress, the wide flat binding is of the lighter shade; if two different colors are used the upper part of the flounce is faced with the bright lace chosen for binding. If a hem is turned up on the outside edge of the flounce, it should be an inch wide; a piping fold at the top of the hem adds much to the beauty of the flounce; and all sewing-machine stitching is considered as detracting from it.

Another fancy is to hold the fullness of flounces in double side-pleats—that is, two pleats turned one way are placed near together, and a plain interval is left before the next cluster is pleated. A pretty upright heading for flounces is also formed by a bias band of silk, bound on each side, and two inches wide when completed. This is then laid in clusters on three side pleats, and the middle pleat is caught down from the top to the plain space between. Pleated Swiss muslin, edged with machine-made Valenciennes lace is placed low on the facing of light silk dresses.

**SOME NEW BLACK SILK DRESSES.**

blended with color, are among the latest importations. One of these has three broadsides of pale blue silk in lengthwise puffs, separated by bands of embroidered oak leaves. The black basque has a blue vest with leaf embroidery, and blue facing on the jockey basque.

Another French dress has a black faille trained overskirt, with a short petticoat of the new serpent green. The overskirt is exquisitely embroidered with jet, and is draped by a serpent-colored sash.

**REVISIO OF STATUTES AND CODES OF PRACTICE.**

The revision of the statutes and codes of practice has progressed rapidly but not completed. The revisors of the statutes will have their work in a condition to lay it before the General Assembly so that its merits may be passed upon.

**SPECIAL LEGISLATION.**

It is recommended that the laws be so amended, if necessary, as to relieve the Legislature of the necessity of passing upon many local measures which should be referred to the courts. Local legislation

is the most precious treasure of the State, yet a law which is not only a law of the land, but is of the highest interest to society, should be enacted by the Legislature.

**THE FAT CONTRIBUTOR ON POSTAGE RULES.**

If there is anything more absurd than some of the rulings and instructions of the postoffice Department, we should like to see it. For instance, the following:

Mail matter deposited in a postoffice for mailing, on which at least one full rate of postage has been paid, should be forwarded to its destination charged with the unpaid rate, to be collected on delivery.

That is to say, if A writes B a letter

so bulky that the postage is six cents, and only affixes one three-cent stamp, it

has to pay six cents on delivery of the letter. In this way B is punished for the ignorance or neglect of his correspondent.

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**SOUND IDEAS ON FARMING.**

The following views on farming are thrown out by Mr. Greeley in his speech at the Bluff of Louisville and the negro Pinchback, the so-called Governor of Louisiana, in which Pinchback says, Gov. Leslie recognizes him as his equal.

Gov. Leslie would like to acknowledge a pair of his dirty socks, as being on a level with this impudent

incuracy of New Orleans.

The sisterhood of advance women's rightism is in a lamentable streak of luck.

Susan Anthony is in jail for exercising the right of suffrage, Tennie Cladlin and Vic Woodhall have just had the iron doors of a New York prison opened to their release, for obscene publications, and now Lucy Stowe ("Gwendolyn") the harvest of her married life, is at the time of light silk dresses.

**ROCK THE CRADLE LULLABY.**

The story that is being told since the election of Grant's remarkable figuring about the result of the Presidential election, reminds us of the old lady, who calling the Doctor one side, who had been called to see a very sick child, asked him what he thought was the matter with it. "It is rheumatism, Madam, of cerebro spinal meningitis." "That's just what I was n't telling you 'em, but some of 'em bowed it was wurrus."

**THE CRY OF DISLOYALTY BY THE RADICALS.**

The following views on farming are thrown out by Mr. Greeley in his speech at the Bluff of Louisville and the negro Pinchback, the so-called Governor of Louisiana, in which Pinchback says, Gov. Leslie recognizes him as his equal.

"People don't care much for Captain Snarey anyway," said his mother. "He should like to hurt himself, as he did not care for the noise, and sat down to her sewing.

Wilfred pulled his little rocking-chair near the fire, and sat a long time scowling at the stove. Presently he began to kick with his foot. He knew his mother disliked the noise, and he did not care. She did not ask him to stop, and after awhile, he was tired of it himself.

He was very unhappy, and he began to be a little ashamed of himself. Besides, he was getting hungry. He wished his mother would speak to him, but she didn't. She was sewing on a little cont, and singing softly to herself.

Wilfred knew the little coat was for him. Usually he liked to hear his mother sing, but now he wished she would not look so happy when he was miserable. The more he thought about it the worse he felt. He began to sing softly to himself.

Pretty soon he said: "Oh, dear! I wish I could have the nosebleed or something, so somebody'd care."

"People don't care much for Captain Snarey anyway," said his mother. "He should like to hurt himself, as he did not care for the noise, and sat down to her sewing.

"I hope not," said his mother.

Then Wilfred had his breakfast, and he was so hungry he never once thought

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1873.

## THE JESSAMINE ELECTION.

On Monday, the 13th inst., at a special election held in the county of Jessamine, to select a representative in the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature to succeed Hon. J. A. McCampbell, deceased, William Brown, Republican, was elected over Judge M. T. Lowry, Democrat, by a majority of three hundred and thirty-seven.

Mr. Brown is well known to the people of this immediate section of the country, and is recognized as a gentleman of considerably over average ability. He is a man of culture in many respects; and aside from what we are bound to consider the beneficial influence of his political status, he will prove an acquisition to the body of which he is now a member.

In his election by such a large majority the Democratic party should render a lesson of warning; indeed "the same lesson so forcibly taught in the November elections. We are losing our party organization. That is to say, we are dropping from our hands the reins of party discipline. Democrats have measurably become lukewarm, and with great and inexorable culpability fail to do the polls. This startling dereliction of duty was observable in our recent Congressional election, and brought our majority from a really large number to a fraction over half a thousand. Now we concede that the day is passed when the party lash shall be cracked over any man's back, and a demagogue shall shake his puissant fist in a free man's face, and say, ye shall, or ye shall not! but in candor we are compelled to say that the opposite of this extreme far more dangerous to the stability and success of a party than the prevalence of the most austere system of party discipline of which we could rationally conceive. Partisanship, to the unthinking, is sometimes odious, and yet partisanship is intended to represent a series of political principles or a batch of political measures. The one or the other—that is principle or measures—are in constant agitation before the people. If it is not right, it is not manly to be a bushwhacker and not "take sides." With honorable exceptions, from religious convictions of duty, none but the knave or fool refuse to "show a hand." As men of sense, having a proper care for our general welfare, we are bound to give heed to these political agitations. If one man shall have a settled and well defined view touching these matters, and a dozen, or a hundred others shall have like views, why should they not combine in giving force, weight, dignity and expression to those views. This is partisanship and nothing more. In local elections, in State elections and more general elections, the force of any particular measure or the weight of any cherished political theory is more nearly in proportion to the strength of the combination, or union existing between the advocates of such measures or theories, than the mere number of advocates. We embrace in a line our whole meaning. Let those whose views are similar, combine to carry out these views, and then stick together in the carrying out. This is partisanship. This gives success to partyism!

## CREDIT MOBILIER.

The public clamor for investigation of the Credit Mobilier swindle induced Congress upon its re-assemble to order the testimony taken upon investigation to be made public. There can now no longer remain a rational doubt that great corruption was worked among many members of Congress by members of this corporation.

This association was organized in the year 1866 or thereabouts, and styled in the act of incorporation the Credit Mobilier of America. It was designed to be framed on the analogy of the Credit Mobilier of France. It was announced that the object of the company was to purchase lands and build houses along the line of the Pacific Railroad, at points where cities and villages were likely to spring up. Subscriptions were limited to \$1,000 each. It was the stock in this corporation which was so freely used in purchasing the votes of members of Congress to advance schemes favorable to the Pacific Railroad. It is due to the reputation of our Federal Legislature that the fullest and most public investigation should be had of this in high places. As the inquiry proceeds, the interest deepens, and new developments are made. Representative Brooks appears in the most unfavorable light, but he is connected with company.

The most unfavorable sign connected with the investigation is that McClellan's interests are looked after, and Ame's interests are cared for, yet nobody seems charged with the especial duty of bringing the truth to light and punishing the guilty.

Our worthy Vice-President, Colfax, is proven by the testimony already adduced to be involved in the scandal in a way which is neither creditable to his personal honor as a man, nor his official integrity as a "tribune of the people". We are ignorant of the truth or falsity of the charge against him and assert nothing. Personal and official integrity are too sacred to recklessly trample on. The weight of evidence is now against him, but if he is innocent we hope he will be able to manifest it.

It is stated that numbers of deer, and even rabbits and other small game, have been found dead in the Kentucky mountains, exhibiting unmistakable signs of the epizootic.

John Shuck, Esq., the oldest member of the Legion bar, died at his residence in Marion county, on the 10th inst., in the 65th year of his age.

## SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

The recent election of U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Missouri resulted in the defeat of Frank P. Blair and the election of Boggs. In the caucus there were seventeen ballots, the last of which resulted as follows: Boggs 64, Blair 47. The Radicals nominated and voted for ex-Senator John B. Henderson. In joint session Henderson received 43, and Boggs 111 votes.

Mr. Boggs, the Senator elect, is of French extraction, and is a native of this State. He commenced life when quite a young man in my neighboring county of Wayne, and taught school a means of livelihood several months, perhaps years, in the town of Monticello. Louisiana. Finelback, the barber and negro Lieutenant Governor, beat brother-in-law Clegg for the United States Senatorship before the begins Legislature. This will give the people of Louisiana some hope that the interference of Grant and Congress with the internal affairs of that State, will be such as to give encouragement to the sham Legislature. Gen. W. L. McMiller was unanimously elected by the people's Legislature to fill Kellogg's unexpired term. The ballot for the long term was not completed at our latest advice, but War-moth was absent.

**The Revision of the Statutes.** The Commissioners appointed to revise, digest, and compile the statutes law of Kentucky, have submitted to the present session of the General Assembly a partial report as the result of their joint labors. They state that they found themselves under the necessity of postponing a portion of the duties assigned them, especially that part which required of them to make such references to the decisions of the Court of Appeals, as they might deem necessary. This postponement grows out of the fact that they were uncertain what portion of this compilation would be approved by the Assembly and what part rejected; and that this period proved to be the tide which, taken at its flood, was destined to lead him to glory. From a Deputy to the National Assembly he rose to the Presidency of the nation, and, from that place of power, to one still more exalted—the Emperor of France. In this position he remained until the success of the Prussian arms in the late Franco-Prussian struggle hurled him from his throne. Upon the soil of the Government whose hospitality the First Napoleon claimed, he breathed his last, and leaves behind him, as his only son and heir, the Prince Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, in the seventeenth year of his age.

**Postal Decision.** The Acting Postmaster General has decided, in response to a letter from Postmaster Eastman, of Chicago, that several printed circulars, although they refer to the same thing, and are, as it were, a part, cannot be sent through the mails prepaid by a cent stamp only, but must bear one-cent each. This is important to merchants and others who are now preparing circulars to distribute to effect the spring trade.—Washington Chronicle.

**At this writing a resolution is pending in the Legislature to have three hundred copies of the partial report of the Commissioners printed, one copy to be given to each member of the House and Senate, and two copies to each member of the joint commission on revision, and the remainder to be placed at the disposal of the commissioners. The resolution is a good one, and we fall in with it. There are many lawyers of experience and ability in the State who would be able, on inspection of a copy, to offer a timely suggestion.**

Near twenty years have elapsed since our last revision and codification. Since that time organic changes and social upheavals have made it necessary to have another. Let the work be done with deliberation and upon the fullest consultation.

**The Cincinnati Enquirer** of yesterday says: It is reported that the managers of the Kentucky and Great Eastern railroad have purchased the lands belonging to the Boone Mining and Manufacturing Company, something over 20,000 acres, situated in Carter, Lewis, and Greenup counties, Kentucky. The price paid for the lands is not known, but, as the property has for some time been in the hands of the trustee (a young man in this city) and was in the market a few months ago for \$75,000, without a purchaser, it is believed that the railroad men have purchased at a low figure. The prospects for the building of the Kentucky and Great Eastern railroad are said to be very favorable.

GEOVANON Bramlett, and the Kentucky Library shared equally the net proceeds of the late drawing, amounting to 189,265.29.

**GRANT** is to be inaugurated by the military. The ceremony will furnish the most consistent chapter in his history.

**HENRY WADE BREWER** has declared in favor of woman suffrage and compulsory education.

It is said there will be no change in the Cabinet except that Boutwell, it is expected will be elected to the Senate.

**DON'T buy your groceries until you see our new goods.** GEO. D. WEAREN & CO.

The death of Col. Mike W. Cluskey, formerly editor of the Louisville Ledger, was announced on Monday last.

**THE BEST** of seasoned wood for sale. Also, good work mules. J. S. MYERS.

"He died in Honor" is the elegy of the London Times on Horace Greeley.

**WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY** — AND —

**SILVERWARE.**

**A. H. PEACOCK, & CO.**

**HAVE** Expended in their store room of New York, and elegant line of the above goods, direct from New York. Also, all articles usually kept in First-Class Jewelry Store!

It is suggested that in the event of the removal of the Capitol, the present State House be converted into a lunatic asylum. Should this be done, could a close observer discover any change of the inmates?

Woods of the Glasgow Times saw two ladies hugging a lamp post, and sat down and boo-hooed because he was at the post. Only a short time ago he objected to being called Wood.

John McClellan and Kellogg, the oldest members of the Legion bar, died at their residence in Marion county, on the 10th inst., in the 65th year of his age.

## Death of Napoleon III.

Those who busied themselves, at the beginning of the present year, in collecting the names of the distinguished men, the bands in whose hour-glass gave out in the year 1872, had scarcely pressed the blotting-sheet to their manuscript, when the fierce spirit of the glass and reyne furnished still another name, not less distinguished than any of the rest, though its owner may have been less virtuous.

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**Now is the Time to Advertise your Business!!**

**THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE.**

We look for such startling developments of fraud and iniquity that will knock out the rotten bottom of the sky. Library Lottery Swindle in the next few days. A house divided against itself must fall.

**THE LINCOLN paper claims that a seventeen foot vein of lime has been discovered in Nebraska. The lime is said to be so free from carbon and other foreign substances as to be ready for use without burning.**

**A BILL** was reported in Congress from the Finance Committee to require National Banks to restore their diminished capital, and forbidding other banks or institutions to use the word "National" as part of their title or firm style.

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**WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY** — AND —

**SILVERWARE.**

**A. H. PEACOCK, & CO.**

**HAVE** Expended in their store room of New York, and elegant line of the above goods, direct from New York. Also, all articles usually kept in First-Class Jewelry Store!

It is suggested that in the event of the removal of the Capitol, the present State House be converted into a lunatic asylum.

Should this be done, could a close observer discover any change of the inmates?

Woods of the Glasgow Times saw two ladies hugging a lamp post, and sat down and boo-hooed because he was at the post. Only a short time ago he objected to being called Wood.

John McClellan and Kellogg, the oldest members of the Legion bar, died at their residence in Marion county, on the 10th inst., in the 65th year of his age.

## JOS. SEVERANCE.

## T. W. MILLER.

## Crab Orchard Springs College

## Young Ladies,

## KENTUCKY.

## SHELBY & THOREL, Pro's.

## Prof. and Mrs. TARRANT, Principals.

## THOMAS and half-brother JOHN, Dr.

## DR. G. C. COOK, DENTIST.

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## DR. DENTON, DENTIST.

## DR.

# THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1873.

## NOTICE.

Those of our advertisers who desire changes made in their advertisements, must hand in copy on Sunday morning next.

All communications, either of an editorial or business character, will be admitted in RALEIGH & CAMPBELL'S, box 16, Louisville, Ky.

All notices omitted by the advertising, advertising offices, or by any other means, will be inserted at the price given in our rates.

James Cook is my authorized agent at Louisville to contract for and receive all mail for the subscriber and receive all money for the same.

OUR AGENTS:

J. C. Cook, Louisville, S. E. Owen, Cash Orchard; W. H. Jones, Pine Hill; T. H. Pugh, Frankfort; J. D. Brown, Lexington.

John Green sold to Kendrick Crow, 23 2 year old mules at \$115 per head.

Benj. Robinson bought a small bunch of cattle weighing 1185 lbs. at 41cts.

C. H. Rochester sold to James Harris, a bunch of cattle weighing 2000 lbs. 41cts.

Mr. A. K. Deny sold to a Boyle county man, 21 head good yearling mules at \$100 per head.

Craig Engleman sold to Thomas Woods of Boyle, 12 head of cattle weighing 1200 lbs. at 51cts.

Craig Lynn sold to James Harris and James Paxton, 20 2 year old Rockbridge cattle at 1050 lbs. at 41cts; 3 do. about 900 lbs. at 41cts.

C. H. Rochester sold at private sale on Monday court day, about 25 head of cattle at from 3 to 5 tons, averaging from 800 to 1800 lbs.

The Col. is a fair dealer, energetic and quick trader, and has bought and sold quite a large number of cattle during the past few months.

Robert Thurmond sold to Burnsides and Anderson, 15 head cattle, weighing 1385 lbs. as follows: 15 head at 51cts; and 13 head at 51cts. Doctor T. B. Montgomery sold to same, 20 head good cattle at 51cts. C. H. Rochester sold to same 1 pair steers weighing 1800 lbs. each, at 51cts.

FROM THE WEST END.

CRAB ORCHARD, KY., JAN. 15TH, 1873.

*Correspondence Interior Journal:*

We were not aware how much we liked the INTERIOR JOURNAL until we failed to get it at the usual time during Christmas, and "you bet" the paper waggishly welcomed once more on last Monday. Although it is at all times desirable to know the state of one's own mind, I sincerely hope we may never again be thus made to measure our appreciation of the INTERIOR JOURNAL.

REBELLION.

J. T. Renan gave us on last Saturday evening an excellent discourse on "Love" and "Prayer." Deep, thorough and profound in Biblical knowledge like Renan's sermons are invariably instructive and intensely interesting.

Correspondents should not feel disappointed if their communications do not appear promptly or are tampered with a little, as it is sometimes impossible for us to find space for them, and it is often necessary for us to curtail them in half.

We return thanks for an elegant seed catalogue and floral guide, to Nauvoo, Neuber & Co., Louisville, Ky. This is one of the most extensive floral establishments in the south west, and we unhesitatingly recommend it to you.

Subscription Paid this Week.

To prevent errors and to obviate the necessity of reciprocating to our subscribers, we will publish every week the names of those who pay us, which shall be a receipt to them. If you have remitted your dues by mail during this week and your name does not appear in this issue, you are notified that we have not received it.

S. W. McLean, Lancaster 200

W. H. McLean, Louisville 200

Wm. Dodd, Hinsdale 200

W. H. McLean, Quincy 200

J. C. Cook, Louisville 200

W. H. McLean, Monticello 200

W. H. McLean, Perryville 200

W. H. McLean, Frankfort 200

W. H. McLean, Lexington 200

W. H. McLean, Westport 200

W. H. McLean, Cincinnati 200

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# THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1873.

**Department of Agriculture.**  
We have received the report of the Department of Agriculture for November and December, and for the benefit of those who will not receive it, make the following extracts:

The average yield of corn per acre, as reported by correspondents, stands highest in Iowa, 40.8 bushels, the Illinois average being 39.8, and of Ohio 39.5. The average of the States of the fourth parallel is within a fraction of 49 bushels, those of Pennsylvania and Nebraska being 39 bushels, and that of New Jersey 39.5 bushels. New England, with her garden-patches of corn, returns 31 bushels for Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 32.2 for Connecticut, 36.1 for Maine, and 34.2 for New Hampshire. In New York the average presented is 57.5. Texas makes the highest Southern average, 26.5 bushels, declining to 24.3 in Arkansas, and 24 in Tennessee, and 17.5 in Mississippi, to 13 in Georgia; the lowest average being 9.6 in Florida.

The highest wheat returns are those of Minnesota, California, and Texas; the lowest are those of South Carolina, the range being from 6.4 to 12.7 bushels per acre. The rate is materially higher in the Gulf coast States than in the Southern Atlantic States, increasing from Georgia Westward.

The rate of yield for rye stands lowest in South Carolina, and highest in California, the range being from 6.2 bushels to 29.1 bushels.

The highest average for oats is 40 bushels for Nebraska; the lowest is 8 bushels for South Carolina. Averages ranging down from 40 to 30 bushels come in the following order: Nebraska, Iowa, California, Minnesota, Illinois, Rhode Island, Vermont, Connecticut, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Texas, Kansas, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan.

Prices of cereals rule comparatively low, corn especially bearing prices that can scarcely repay the expense of cultivation in many of the Western States. Where fuel is scarce and dear, the old practice of burning corn has been revived. In some instances it has been economically used in manufactoryes. There is a wide range of prices in the several counties in the State, those upon through lines of railroad showing higher rates; but wider differences are caused by disparities between local supply and demand. There are new countries in frontier regions, with small production and increasing population from immigration; in which prices are almost as high as in Eastern states.

Averaging the local prices of corn, the lowest rate is eighteen cents per bushel in Nebraska and Iowa, while that of Kansas is 22, and Illinois 24. Going Eastward it rises to 29 in Indiana, 34 in Ohio, 60 in Pennsylvania, and 62 in New Jersey. The range in New England is from 84 in Vermont to 95 in New Hampshire. The average for New York is 50 cents. One bushel of corn in Massachusetts seems to be worth five in Iowa. In the South the rate is highest in Florida, at \$1.20 per bushel, and the lowest in Texas at 43 cents. The price increases from Delaware to South Carolina, the rates being, in their order, respectively 55, 57, 58, 62, and 96 cents; in Alabama 78, Georgia 85, and 88 in Mississippi and Louisiana.

The average for wheat range between \$1.05 in Massachusetts and 74 cents in Oregon, the next lower being, respectively, 78 cents for Nebraska, 83 for Minnesota, and 85 for Iowa. The crop bearing poor in Kansas and Missouri, local prices average in those States respectively, \$1.42 and \$1.41, about the same as in Tennessee and West Virginia.

## Use the Best Implements.

We are more and more strengthened in our opinion that to be prosperous and successful, our farmers must give more attention to improved implements for the farm. Not only is this demanded by the great strides that are being made in agricultural pursuits, but it has in a measure become necessary, in order to enable the farmer to meet his increasing expenses for labor and nature.

When the soil of our State was fresh and untamed, a cultivation just deep enough to kill the wild growth was sufficient to insure a good crop. The subsoil was porous and loose to upward depth; the virgin mould required only to be tilled to laugh with abundant crops, but many causes have since conspired to render deep culture a necessity; and to affect this improved plowing are now made, and are long increased power will be called into requisition. Our farmers do not keep active capital enough. Prof. Cook, of New Jersey, who has recently been among the farmers of Europe, asserts that the active capital of a farmer should equal the value of his farm. Mr. James Campbell, of England, has recently tested the relative cost of plowing by steam and plowing by horse. In the preparation of 1,600 acres of his best field, he stirred it to the depth of three feet at 50 cents per acre, and in order to do this he bought four steam plows of thirty horse power each. For these he expended \$30,000 and they pulverized four acres an hour to the depth of three feet.

This item from a late San Francisco paper: "String beans and peas are a trifling dearer; asparagus has advanced; new potatoes are quoted at 6c per lb.; green corn and egg plant are out of market; no strawberries have been received for more than a week. Lettuce, 25 to 30¢ per dozen, cucumbers 15¢ per dozen," etc.

An editor wrote a leading article on the fair sex, in the course of which he said: "Girls of seventeen or eighteen are fond of beauty." When the paper was issued, he was rather shocked to discover that an unfortunate typographical error had made him say: "Girls of seventeen or eighteen are fond of beans."

Of course we call this high farming, and a long time must elapse before we can even imitate our English cousin in these matters, but we may advance in the right direction. Work should not be rendered nugatory by using inferior tools. An axed that, with a given amount

of force, will enter only half as far as a good one, costs the farmer fifty cents every day he uses it, to say nothing of the imperfect manner in which the work may become. The same may be said of a hoe. The greatest loss of time and of force, however, is the use of a bad plow. A plow that will not scour in the soil, will require a greater exertion of dynamic force to go three inches in the soil than the use of a bright one going six inches. The additional three inches of dirt will be a constant quantity, always on the mould-board, increasing the weight of the plow and diminishing its effectiveness. Let our farmers and farmers clubs discuss these things rationally. Why employ a man and furnish him with an implement by the use of which he can only do a boy's work? For the sake of economy, it would be vastly better to employ a boy and put an instrument in his hand with which he can do a man's work."

The use of mean tools is a very costly practice, and those who have any doubts upon this point may take the experiment very easily, and satisfy their own judgments. Use none but the best and have none but the best work done and the best result will as surely follow as the light from the sun.—*Rural Sun.*

## Playing at Keeping Restaurant.

"Sidney, I am tired of this," said little Harry Hunter, as he threw down his hat and ball. "What else shall we play?"

"I know," said Sidney; "let's play keeping restaurant. I'll be the keeper, and you make believe you are coming in to get a drink. I'll fix this board on these bricks for the place the men stand behind when he pours out the drinks; I'll put these old bottles on it, and these blocks for cigar boxes, as we've them fitted in the windows. There now, that's right; but I let you can't do your part, Harry; you're too little."

Can't—deed I can though—elegant," said Harry, gleefully; "cause I saw it do it, and he ought to know how."

"I'd like to know where you saw your taking a drink, Harry? I don't believe it," said Sidney.

"But I did see him," said Harry, stoutly. "I went walkin' with him yesterday, and when we got by the place at the corner, where the windows are fixed like our bar here, over so much nearer—well, pat told me to wait a minute, cause he wanted to see a man in there, and when he opened the door I saw such pretty things—big glasses and pictures, and shiny fixins and lots of other things, so I pushed the door open a wee little mile, and peeped in."

"Well," said Sidney, who was much interested, "what did pa do?"

"I can't show you without a tumbler," was Harry's reply: "but I'll find one, and he scampered into the kitchen, and was back in a twinkling with a cracked glass, he found on the table. "There now! I'll show you," and he placed the glass on the make believe bar."

He went on a little distance and returned with his hands in his pockets, walking with a comical strut, in imitation of his father's long strides.—"Brandy," said he, elevating his childish voice.

Sidney turned round, and pretended to pour something in the glass, which he gave to Harry, and he could hardly keep from laughing as the mimic taper turned his head back, as if draining out the last drop of the supposed contents, and snatched his lips, wiped them with his tiny handkerchief, and placing on the bar a piece of paper as a substitute for a stamp, he strutted away.

Sidney could not hold out any longer, but burst into a roar of laughter, upsetting in his merriment the whole establishment, and sending blocks, boards, bricks, and tumbler, all in one confused pile at his feet.

"Now, Harry, did you really look that way? I didn't know he ever drank any liquor. Ma says it's wrong," said Sidney as soon as he could get his face straight.

"Yes, he did do just that way I showed you, and when I'm a man I'll do so too. When he started to come out, I ran out on the pavement, and I heard a man say, 'If Harry goes out in this way, he'll be in danger soon.' What did he mean, Sidney?"

Before Sidney could reply, the dinner-bell was rung, and the hungry little fellow rushed to the house.

Sat at the window overlooking the play-ground, the father of the children had seen and heard; through the half-closed blinds, all that had transpired. Words are powerless to express the feeling that agitated his breast. The childlike lesson, so unconsciously taught, was not lost, for never again did he drink a glass of liquor; the little ones had cured him by "playing at keeping a restaurant."

The sharpstso far this month is the Troy girl who makes her unsuspecting father the daily bearer of sweet misses to a clerk in his office who has been forbidden to visit his employer's house. She pins the letter to the old gentleman's cloak, and when he reaches the office and throws off the garment the clerk gets it and responds by the same carrier.

This item from a late San Francisco paper: "String beans and peas are a trifling dearer; asparagus has advanced; new potatoes are quoted at 6c per lb.; green corn and egg plant are out of market; no strawberries have been received for more than a week. Lettuce, 25 to 30¢ per dozen, cucumbers 15¢ per dozen," etc.

Mrs. M. MYERS  
Has charge of the Monson-making Department, and is receiving usually all the latest styles and patterns.

Ladies in this and adjoining counties will find it greatly to their interest to visit the store of Mrs. Gilliam before purchasing elsewhere.

## P. F. WALSH, MERCHANT TAILOR, Business Directory.

No 70 Fourth street bet. Main and Market.  
Louisville, Ky.

### CONTRACTORS.

JOHN W. GILHAM, Carpenter.

THOMAS J. ATKINS, Metal Roofing and Glazing.

LESTER P. COOPER, Mason Lactory.

GEORGE MYERS, Brick Mason, Main Street.

### DRY GOODS.

CHARLES A. MCALISTER, South Main Street.

E. H. HAYDEN, South Main Street.

SEVERANCE & MILLER, Sunny Side Main Street.

MCALISTER & MILLER, Old Fellow's Building North Main Street.

### INSURANCE AGENTS.

WILLIAM OWSLEY, 106½ Halford, office Main Street.

J. CAMPBELL, Royal Liverpool, England, Phoenix, Hartford, Inter Journal Office.

### MILLERY.

MR. BEAILEY, 600 Dear West Post Office.

MR. T. HARRIS, Near Depot.

MR. M. GILHAM, Up stairs over Craig & McAlister's Store.

### HOTELS.

CARVIN HOTEL, 1000 Carvin, Proprietor, Coast Square.

CARPENTER HOUSE, 1000 Carpenter and Main Streets.

### GROCERIES and HARDWARE.

A. OWSLEY, 1000 Main and Lancaster Streets.

WATERS & HAWKINS, 1000 West Side Lancaster Street.

### DRUG STORES.

EDWARD H. CHENAULT, North Main Street.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, South Main Street.

### MERCHANT TAILORS.

SAM N. MATHEW, Corner Second and Main Streets.

SAM P. WHARTON, Post Office Building.

### TIN SHOPS.

THOMAS J. ATKINS, Carpenter and Lumber store—Up Stairs.

EDWARD H. CHENAULT, West End.

### GROCERIES & CONFECTIONERIES.

G. D. WRAHAN, South Main.

### LIVERY STABLES.

JESSE R. ALFORD, South Main Street.

JAMES E. BRUCK, Depot Street.

### COAL DEALERS.

THOMAS T. DAVIDSON, Near the Depot.

JESSE R. ALFORD, South Main Street.

THOMAS REEDOR, Office Near Depot.

### UNDERTAKER.

STEWART D. MAYER, East End.

### CONFECTONERIES.

CARSON & DOHNS, North Main Street.

### BLACKSMITH SHOPS.

JESSE R. ALFORD, South Main Street.

### COAL!

### COAL!

E. B. HAYDEN'S.

Having just returned from the markets with a full line of Fall OPENING.

FALL OPENING OF NEW GOODS AT THE BEE-HIVE!!

Patented Dec. 26th, 1871, by J. S. PROCTER,

OF FRANKLIN, KENTUCKY.

TERMS: \$5 per annum, in advance, with Oil Chromes free.

THE ALDINE, also, requires the payment of \$5 per annum, in advance, with Oil Chromes free.

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